Product Datasheet

SKA3 Antibody

Catalog No: #48338

Package Size: #48338-1 50ul #48338-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

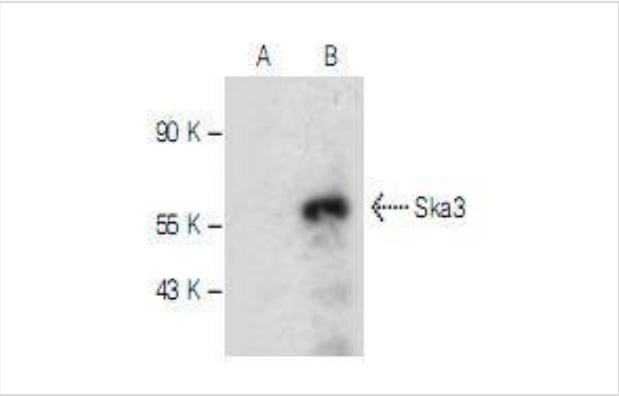
Description

Product Name	SKA3 Antibody
Host Species	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone No.	4G1
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	WB, IP, IF
Species Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rt
Immunogen Description	Amino acids 154-166 within an internal region of Ska3 of human origin
Other Names	C13orf3 antibody RAMA1 antibody SKA3 antibody SKA3_HUMAN antibody Spindle and kinetochore associated complex subunit 3 antibody Spindle and kinetochore-associated protein 3 antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:Q8IX90
Uniprot	Q8IX90
GeneID	221150;
Calculated MW	46kDa
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

Application Details

WB: 1:100-1:1,000IP: 1-2 μg per 100-500 μg of total protein(1 ml of cell lysate)

Images



Western blot analysis of Ska3 expression in non-transfected (A) and human Ska3 transfected (B) 293T whole cell lysates.

Background

Ska3, also designated C13orf3 or RAMA1, is a 412 amino acid protein that belongs to the RAMA1 family of proteins. A component of the SKA1 complex, Ska3 localizes to the outer kinetochore and spindle microtubules during mito- sis. The SKA1 complex is a microtubule-binding subcomplex of the outer kine- tochore and is composed of two Ska1-Ska2 heterodimers, each heterodimer interacting with a Ska3 homodimer . Within the complex,

which is important for chromosome segregation and facilitates microsphere movement along microtubules, Ska3 acts as a mediator of microtubule-stimulated oligomeriza- tion. The gene encoding for Ska3 maps to chromosome 13. Comprising nearly 4% of human DNA, chromosome 13 contains around 114 million base pairs and 400 genes. Key tumor suppressor genes on chromosome 13 include the breast cancer susceptibility gene, BRCA2, and the RB1 (retinoblastoma) gene. RB1 encodes a crucial tumor suppressor protein which, when defective, leads to malignant growth in the retina and has been implicated in a variety of other cancers. The gene SLITRK1, which is associated with Tourette syndrome, is on chromosome 13. As with most chromosomes, polysomy of part or all of chro- mosome 13 is deleterious to development and decreases the odds of survival. Trisomy 13, also known as Patau syndrome, is quite deadly and the few who survive past one year suffer from permanent neurologic defects, difficulty eating and vulnerability to serious respiratory infections.

References

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only